

## BOERS HARD HIT

First Big Battle Results In Crushing Defeat.

Driven From Their Position on Talana Hill

## AFTER A HARD FIGHT.

Lose All Their Guns and Many Lives.

British Troops Also Suffered Severe Losses.

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 21.—After eight hours of continuous heavy fighting, Talana hill was carried by the British fusiliers and the King's rifles under cover of a well directed artillery fire by the Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth batteries. The Boers who threatened the British rear have retired. The fight was almost an exact counterpart of that of Majuba hill, except that the positions of the Boer and British forces were reversed.

Gen. Symons was severely, but not dangerously wounded. The battle was a brilliant success. The Boers got a reverse which may possibly, for a time at any rate, check all aggressive action.

The British artillery practice in the early part of the day decided the battle. The seizure of Dundee hill by the Boers was a surprise, for although the pickets had been exchanging shots all night, it was not until a shell boomed over the town into the camp that their presence was discovered. Then the shells came fast. The hill was positively alive with the swarming Boers, still the British artillery kept working with magnificent energy and precision.

The batteries from the camp took up positions to the south of the town and after a quarter hour's magnificent firing silenced the guns on the hills.

The correspondent could see shells dropping among the Boer pieces with remarkable accuracy and doing tremendous execution for the enemy were present in very large numbers and in places considerably exposed.

By this time the enemy held the whole of the hill behind Smith's farm and the Dundee koppie, right away from the south. The British and the British infantry and cavalry moved at once.

The fight raged particularly hot at the valley outlet of the town. Directly the Boer guns ceased firing, Gen. Symons ordered the infantry to move on the position. The infantry charge was magnificent. The King's rifles and the British fusiliers stormed the position was one of the most splendid sights ever seen. The Boers were not so deadly as might have been expected from troops occupying such an excellent position, but the infantry lost heavily and the Boers and only the consummately brilliant way in which Gen. Symons had trained them to the fighting of the kind, saved them from being cut to pieces.

The hill was almost inaccessible to the storming party, and any hesitation would have lost the day. The enemy guns so far as they were concerned, were left all abandoned, for the Boers had no time to remove them. A stream of fugitives poured down the hill side into the valley where the battle went on.

Gen. Symons was wounded early in the action and the command then devolved on Major Buller. The Boers, as they fled, were followed by the cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery. The direction taken was to the eastward. At the latest reports, the cavalry had not returned.

Some say that four and some say that five guns were captured. The Boers' artillery was used in a lot of plucked shells were used. Although the enemy's position was carried soon after 1 o'clock, scattered firing went on almost all afternoon.

The British losses are very severe, but those of the Boers are much heavier. The final rush was made with a triumphant yell, and as the British troops charged to close quarters the enemy turned and fled, leaving behind them a pile of arms and baggage.

While this was going on, one battery of artillery, the Eighteenth Hussars and the mounted infantry, with a part of the Leicestershire regiment got on the enemy's flank, and as the Boers streamed wildly down the hill, making for the main road, they found their retreat had been cut off, but they rallied for a while and there was severe fighting with considerable loss on both sides. Many of the enemy surrendered.

A rough estimate places the British loss at 250 killed or wounded and that of the Boers at 500.

A newspaper correspondent states that through his glasses during the fighting, he noticed how much the Boers seemed to be non-plussed by the tactics of the Imperial troops, especially of the well drilled, swift moving horsemen. The enemy was still as of old, a mob. They are without horses and forage and many of them rely for food upon what they can obtain by peddling. The Boers are mostly in a wretched condition.

It is understood that before the battle several Boers had left their commanders and gone home to their families, and many others are now likely to follow.

## PIECE WORK.

New System to Be Inaugurated In Santa Fe Shops.

Employees Are Greatly Excited Over Change.

## WHAT EFFECT WILL BE

Say It Means More Work and Less Pay.

Order Will Go Into Effect on November 1st.

There is a great deal of excitement at the Santa Fe shops. It is occasioned by the fact that the piece work system of working, will be put into effect on the 1st of November. This means that the men will be paid by the hour for the past few months the officials in charge of the preliminary details of this departure, have been gathering data and procuring schedules of prices paid, from many of the railroad shops which are now using this piece work system. From these schedules, a new schedule will be made which will fit the needs of the Santa Fe shop here.

The great amount of work necessary to prepare for the introduction of this system, requires much time and labor before it is in shape to be successfully tried. A new schedule must be made, blanks and books must be provided, and necessary arrangements made to get sufficient material ahead, and in such shape that there will be no delay when the work really begins on the practical magnitude of such an undertaking may be had when it is considered that a schedule of wages must be prepared to cover every item of work whether it be a large job, or a small one.

There is some speculation as to what department of the shops this piece work system will be introduced into first. The probability is that it will be tried on the new work first, and if it is as much of a success as is anticipated, then it will be adopted in all departments. At the present time, an order for several hundred new box cars has already been given out, and the different material necessary for their construction is now being made ready. Work on these cars will be commenced about the first of November, as it is reasonable to suppose that by that time the material will be in such shape that immediate work can be started on the cars, with enough prepared material ahead that by the constant furnishing of new material, work will go on uninterruptedly.

It is believed with the knowledge that the piece work system will be put into operation about the first of the month, give good reasons to believe that this system will first be tried on this order for new box cars. If successful in this instance then it will be introduced into other departments. It is a possibility that the system will be placed in operation in all the departments on the first of November and in this way make a general start on the introduction of the piece work system.

The ultimate result of the introduction of the piece work system at the Santa Fe shops can only be guessed at. It is a matter of some interest to the men, but no hardship will result, but if a low scale of wages is determined upon it may be a detriment to both the company and the men.

The company can afford to pay a good scale of wages, as by doing it will weed out the lazy element and the better men will be left. It will be of no advantage for a man to work for the company, if a fair scale of wages is not paid. The company will have a better class of workmen, and by the introduction of the piece work system, all classes of labor are put upon an apparently equal footing. The scale of wages is not made out for labor above the lowest grade, and a uniform scale of wages will be paid to these men.

In any event it is conceded by many that the company is the loser in the long run, for the introduction of the piece work system into their shops, which will be materially cut down of the inferior laborers, but if coupled with this fact an unfair scale of wages is put in effect, it will force the men to slough through with one job and get another, in their haste to get as much done as possible. In this way the company will save great many hundred dollars in wages and at the same time will get an inferior grade of work.

Already for several weeks past, since the talk of the piece work system has been talked of as a certainty, some of the workmen and good mechanics have given up their jobs and sought work at other places. The reason for their doing this is that they fear that a scale of wages will be promulgated which will be materially cut down their present salaries that it will be impossible for them to make living wages.

It is good authority it is stated that the scale of wages which the men will receive under the piece work system will be from 20 to 30 cents an hour. This will put all classes of mechanics on apparently the same level, and the good workman will get no more than the poor one. Of course, the better workman does the more work, but at the

## PIECE WORK.

New System to Be Inaugurated In Santa Fe Shops.

Employees Are Greatly Excited Over Change.

## WHAT EFFECT WILL BE

Say It Means More Work and Less Pay.

Order Will Go Into Effect on November 1st.

There is a great deal of excitement at the Santa Fe shops. It is occasioned by the fact that the piece work system of working, will be put into effect on the 1st of November. This means that the men will be paid by the hour for the past few months the officials in charge of the preliminary details of this departure, have been gathering data and procuring schedules of prices paid, from many of the railroad shops which are now using this piece work system. From these schedules, a new schedule will be made which will fit the needs of the Santa Fe shop here.

The great amount of work necessary to prepare for the introduction of this system, requires much time and labor before it is in shape to be successfully tried. A new schedule must be made, blanks and books must be provided, and necessary arrangements made to get sufficient material ahead, and in such shape that there will be no delay when the work really begins on the practical magnitude of such an undertaking may be had when it is considered that a schedule of wages must be prepared to cover every item of work whether it be a large job, or a small one.

There is some speculation as to what department of the shops this piece work system will be introduced into first. The probability is that it will be tried on the new work first, and if it is as much of a success as is anticipated, then it will be adopted in all departments. At the present time, an order for several hundred new box cars has already been given out, and the different material necessary for their construction is now being made ready. Work on these cars will be commenced about the first of November, as it is reasonable to suppose that by that time the material will be in such shape that immediate work can be started on the cars, with enough prepared material ahead that by the constant furnishing of new material, work will go on uninterruptedly.

It is believed with the knowledge that the piece work system will be put into operation about the first of the month, give good reasons to believe that this system will first be tried on this order for new box cars. If successful in this instance then it will be introduced into other departments. It is a possibility that the system will be placed in operation in all the departments on the first of November and in this way make a general start on the introduction of the piece work system.

The ultimate result of the introduction of the piece work system at the Santa Fe shops can only be guessed at. It is a matter of some interest to the men, but no hardship will result, but if a low scale of wages is determined upon it may be a detriment to both the company and the men.

The company can afford to pay a good scale of wages, as by doing it will weed out the lazy element and the better men will be left. It will be of no advantage for a man to work for the company, if a fair scale of wages is not paid. The company will have a better class of workmen, and by the introduction of the piece work system, all classes of labor are put upon an apparently equal footing. The scale of wages is not made out for labor above the lowest grade, and a uniform scale of wages will be paid to these men.

In any event it is conceded by many that the company is the loser in the long run, for the introduction of the piece work system into their shops, which will be materially cut down of the inferior laborers, but if coupled with this fact an unfair scale of wages is put in effect, it will force the men to slough through with one job and get another, in their haste to get as much done as possible. In this way the company will save great many hundred dollars in wages and at the same time will get an inferior grade of work.

Already for several weeks past, since the talk of the piece work system has been talked of as a certainty, some of the workmen and good mechanics have given up their jobs and sought work at other places. The reason for their doing this is that they fear that a scale of wages will be promulgated which will be materially cut down their present salaries that it will be impossible for them to make living wages.

It is good authority it is stated that the scale of wages which the men will receive under the piece work system will be from 20 to 30 cents an hour. This will put all classes of mechanics on apparently the same level, and the good workman will get no more than the poor one. Of course, the better workman does the more work, but at the

## PIECE WORK.

New System to Be Inaugurated In Santa Fe Shops.

Employees Are Greatly Excited Over Change.

## WHAT EFFECT WILL BE

Say It Means More Work and Less Pay.

Order Will Go Into Effect on November 1st.

There is a great deal of excitement at the Santa Fe shops. It is occasioned by the fact that the piece work system of working, will be put into effect on the 1st of November. This means that the men will be paid by the hour for the past few months the officials in charge of the preliminary details of this departure, have been gathering data and procuring schedules of prices paid, from many of the railroad shops which are now using this piece work system. From these schedules, a new schedule will be made which will fit the needs of the Santa Fe shop here.

The great amount of work necessary to prepare for the introduction of this system, requires much time and labor before it is in shape to be successfully tried. A new schedule must be made, blanks and books must be provided, and necessary arrangements made to get sufficient material ahead, and in such shape that there will be no delay when the work really begins on the practical magnitude of such an undertaking may be had when it is considered that a schedule of wages must be prepared to cover every item of work whether it be a large job, or a small one.

There is some speculation as to what department of the shops this piece work system will be introduced into first. The probability is that it will be tried on the new work first, and if it is as much of a success as is anticipated, then it will be adopted in all departments. At the present time, an order for several hundred new box cars has already been given out, and the different material necessary for their construction is now being made ready. Work on these cars will be commenced about the first of November, as it is reasonable to suppose that by that time the material will be in such shape that immediate work can be started on the cars, with enough prepared material ahead that by the constant furnishing of new material, work will go on uninterruptedly.

It is believed with the knowledge that the piece work system will be put into operation about the first of the month, give good reasons to believe that this system will first be tried on this order for new box cars. If successful in this instance then it will be introduced into other departments. It is a possibility that the system will be placed in operation in all the departments on the first of November and in this way make a general start on the introduction of the piece work system.

The ultimate result of the introduction of the piece work system at the Santa Fe shops can only be guessed at. It is a matter of some interest to the men, but no hardship will result, but if a low scale of wages is determined upon it may be a detriment to both the company and the men.

The company can afford to pay a good scale of wages, as by doing it will weed out the lazy element and the better men will be left. It will be of no advantage for a man to work for the company, if a fair scale of wages is not paid. The company will have a better class of workmen, and by the introduction of the piece work system, all classes of labor are put upon an apparently equal footing. The scale of wages is not made out for labor above the lowest grade, and a uniform scale of wages will be paid to these men.

In any event it is conceded by many that the company is the loser in the long run, for the introduction of the piece work system into their shops, which will be materially cut down of the inferior laborers, but if coupled with this fact an unfair scale of wages is put in effect, it will force the men to slough through with one job and get another, in their haste to get as much done as possible. In this way the company will save great many hundred dollars in wages and at the same time will get an inferior grade of work.

Already for several weeks past, since the talk of the piece work system has been talked of as a certainty, some of the workmen and good mechanics have given up their jobs and sought work at other places. The reason for their doing this is that they fear that a scale of wages will be promulgated which will be materially cut down their present salaries that it will be impossible for them to make living wages.

It is good authority it is stated that the scale of wages which the men will receive under the piece work system will be from 20 to 30 cents an hour. This will put all classes of mechanics on apparently the same level, and the good workman will get no more than the poor one. Of course, the better workman does the more work, but at the

## LAWTON'S BASE.

He Is Establishing One at San Isidro.

Country Now Clear as Far as Arayat.

## GOING TOWASHINGTON

Fillipino Juntas Will Send On a Delegation.

Agoncillo Will Again Try His Hand at Diplomacy.

Manila, Oct. 21.—1:41 p. m.—General Lawton's column is establishing a base at San Isidro. Launches and caissons have been sent to the town of San Isidro, with considerable difficulty, but supplies have been landed in the vicinity to be transported overland.

Captain Macrae, with a battalion of the Third Infantry, and Captain Chynoweth, with a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, marched to the town of Jose Malinas for the purpose of dispersing a band of three hundred insurgents under Juan Dicalar, who had recently been annoying the outposts and travelers along the road from Santa Ana to Arayat. The insurgents fled in the direction of Maglan.

The country between Angeles and Arayat is now reported clear. The Democracia reports that the juntas in the Orient and in Europe intend to send a delegation to Washington to present the Philippine case to the United States. The delegation will probably be the president of the delegation and Agoncillo and Apacible will be among its members.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—General Otis notified the war department of the arrival at Manila of the transports Sherman and Elder. The former carried the various commissions previously sent to Manila, and the latter had on board 19 officers and 48 enlisted men. There were no casualties on either ship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—10:35 a. m.—It is believed that the Filipino commissioners on whose behalf permission has been asked to visit Gen. Otis to discuss peace terms and other matters, if admitted to the American lines, will not be brought to Manila, but it is expected that Gen. MacArthur will be empowered to meet them. If he is authorized to receive them he will do so in the status of individuals coming from Aguinaldo and will decline to receive any official communication from the so-called republic.

The spectacle of the last Filipino officers who waited upon the American general, the day after his capture, about the city encouraged hostile element of the inhabitants. And, moreover, the persistent attempts of the various commissions previously sent to Manila to entrap the Americans into some sort of recognition of the Filipino government have exhausted the patience of the authorities.

It is reported that the Filipinos propose to ask for an exchange of sick and wounded men for the prisoners. The transports Elder and Albert arrived today.

HEADED FOR TARLAC. Washington, Oct. 21.—Recent mail advices from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, show that General Lawton's force on Tarlac, the insurgent capital, the successful movement of the troops being covered in Gen. Otis' dispatch to the war department. Before this movement began General Lawton secured important information from a Filipino refugee as to the conditions in and about Tarlac. He said Tarlac was occupied by 12,000 men, the troops being commanded by a man named Agoncillo, who made his headquarters there. Another 5,000 men were at Bamban, half way between MacArthur's position and the insurgent capital.

The apparent purpose of the insurgents was to keep their force so concentrated as to be able to beat a hasty retreat from the south, where the row pass between Angeles and Tarlac, in case of a rapid American advance, such as General Lawton is now making. The insurgents were not to be east, however, whereas the insurgent concentration has been with the expectation that the next blow would come from the south. The Filipino refugees stated that the towns and open country were deserted, except by the insurgent troops, as there was not sufficient food for the fighting men and the non-combatants and the latter were forced to yield everything to the soldiers.

## ALMOST SMALLPOX.

City Will Quarantine Against "Cuban Chickenpox."

What is called Cuban chickenpox is on the increase in Topeka. There are now between 20 and 75 cases in the city, and City Physician Peers has decided to enforce a system of quarantine to prevent, if possible, a general epidemic. Orders were given for several hundred quarantined cases, and by Monday every case in the city, and thereafter every case reported, will be quarantined in the same way that smallpox is.

Some of the cases are but slightly different from common chickenpox, but others approach closely to smallpox. The cases are especially dangerous, City Physician Peers and other Topeka doctors believe it to be a new disease, a cross between common chickenpox and smallpox. It is characterized by a fever and delirium, which always accompany smallpox.

Dr. Peers was called to see a man named Bradley at the Forty avenue hotel Friday who is sick with the disease, and he says that if he had not known of the prevalence of the trouble he would have sworn the man was suffering from smallpox.

No deaths have yet resulted from the new disease, but the physicians believe it to be dangerous, especially in cases of children. During the past month and a half there have been over 100 cases among the boys at the state reform school.

## DAIRY STATISTICS.

Census Officer Is Making Special Efforts to Get Them.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The census office is sending out a large number of letters and circulars intended to perfect the work of making a complete census of dairy products. Hitherto the annual change of managers, owners and directors which takes place in so many cheese factories and creameries has rendered practically impossible the work of securing accurate dairy statistics. The census office is now making a detailed statement of the quantity of milk, or cream, purchased and the amount paid for it; the amount of butter or cheese produced. The amount received from the sale of each, the amount of capital invested in plant and machinery, and the amount paid for wages, etc. The items should be varied according to the cases where factories or creameries are co-operative.

As these statistics, which must cover the year 1898 will not be ready by the enumerators until June 1, 1900, the director stated in an interview today that he hoped factory managers or owners would be willing to supply the information, asking for the enumerators shall arrive to use them, next June.

## JOY EVERYWHERE.

Every Company In Twentieth Kansas to Be Royally Received at Home.

Nearly all of the towns which have companies in the Twentieth Kansas are making elaborate arrangements for receptions to be given to their individual companies the day after the state reception in Topeka. All of these towns will send bands and big delegations to Topeka to take part in the state reception and to accompany their boys home to the local reception.

Ottawa is making preparations for about the biggest time of any of these towns. The memorial gate which has been erected at the entrance to Forest Park as a memorial to Company K, will be dedicated at that time. The Twentieth Kansas band will attend the exercises, and the Ottawa people claim that General Funston has no promise to be there. This is a great disappointment to the Ottawa people, who are looking forward to the day after the state reception in Topeka. All of these towns will send bands and big delegations to Topeka to take part in the state reception and to accompany their boys home to the local reception.

Up at Salina the whole populace is preparing to turn out to meet Company G. The town is looking forward to the day after the state reception in Topeka. All of these towns will send bands and big delegations to Topeka to take part in the state reception and to accompany their boys home to the local reception.

Part of Company M boys belong in Minneapolis, and that town is also preparing to do great things for the boys. The town is looking forward to the day after the state reception in Topeka. All of these towns will send bands and big delegations to Topeka to take part in the state reception and to accompany their boys home to the local reception.

The Kansas City, Kansas, people will come to Topeka with a special train to take Company B home, and they are preparing to treat the members of the company in a manner befitting royalty.

Burlington, Iowa, Lawrence and Fort Scott are also making preparations to receive the members of the company in a manner befitting royalty.

All of these receptions are planned with the idea that the boys will arrive in Topeka on one morning and go home towns on the next, and if anything should occur whereby they should not reach Topeka, until night, it would disarrange the entire proceedings in every town.

## NO OFFICIAL CALL.

Governor Decides That the National Guard Cannot Be Called Out.

Governor Stanley decided this afternoon that there is no law under which he would be authorized to call out the militia to participate in the Twentieth Kansas reception. If this announcement should raise a riot among the members of the general reception committee, the governor would have a right to call them out to quell the rioting.

This means that the different companies will have to come to the reception on their own responsibility, and the people of Topeka will furnish them with their entertainments.

## REUNION OF VETERANS.

Survivors of the Battle of the Blue Meet Once More.

The survivors of the Battle of the Blue held the annual reunion today at Lincoln Post hall.

President George W. Veale, of the association, presided, assisted by Mrs. Veale. A memorial resolution was passed in memory of the late G. G. Gage who was a member of the Kansas regiment that fought the Battle of the Blue October 22, 1864. The memorial was drawn by Col. G. W. Veale, Capt. J. G. Waters and Capt. W. H. Conely. The ranks of the survivors are thinning, but still there was a good attendance.

## DRIVE OUT THE FRIARS.

Gen. Funston's Plan For Ending the Philippine War

As Outlined by Him In a Lecture Last Night

## AT LELAND STANFORD.

Says Bottom Would Drop Out In a Week.

Denies Charges Made Against American Soldiers.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—A special from Stanford university, California, says: General Frederick Funston of Kansas lectured to the student body here last night on the Philippines. He blames the friars as being at the bottom of the insurrection. The general unmercifully attacked the church, not as he insisted, because it was the Catholic denomination, but for its influence it maintained upon that class of people.

"If congress would drive out the friars," he said, "and confiscate every inch of church property, the bottom would drop out of the insurrection within a week."

Some people returning have spoken of the brutality of our soldiers in the Philippines. I say to them that they are unmitigated liars. Our soldiers never touched the women and children, except to drag them out of the fire into the shelter."

## DANCED FOR JOY.

Oliver Iselin and J. Pierpont Morgan Do a Turn.

New York, Oct. 21.—C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the Columbia, was highly pleased at the result of yesterday's race and the series. As he boarded the steam yacht Sandy Hook, Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht club, and a party of ladies, came over from the Corsair in a launch. Commodore Morgan was the first to reach the steam yacht's deck, where he met Mr. Iselin. With a shout of delight the two men threw their arms about each other and danced about with joy. Then Mr. Morgan shook hands with the other gentlemen, who were on the Columbia, and the ladies. The ladies from the Corsair congratulated Mr. Iselin. Afterwards all the gentlemen accompanied Commodore Morgan to the Corsair, where the toasts were drunk.

Mr. Iselin said to an Associated Press reporter: "Of course I am delighted at the outcome of the race, for it demonstrated thoroughly that in a strong breeze the Columbia is more than a match for the Shamrock. I am glad we had a much wind, for it gave us an opportunity to dispel the illusion that the Columbia was not so good as she has been. I have been able to test her in every kind of weather and her work shows that my confidence in her is well founded. She successfully defended the America's cup was not misplaced."

HOW IT WAS DONE. London, Oct. 21.—Daily Graphic thinks Shamrock was handicapped by Mr. Fife's illness and that she was not sufficiently tried before the cup races. "The Shamrock," says the Graphic, "has been badly beaten in her own weather, but so good a sportsman as Lipton will not grudge the time and money spent."

The Daily Mail says: "The test is decisive. The Shamrock is second best to Columbia. Now that it is all over, the America's cup is in a friendly way how it was done. Whether they are better builders or not, the Americans have proved their superiority in the national mastery of detail, which is their forte also in manufacturing. The foreign petitors have proved very perfect, gentle knights of their sport."

IRISH COMMENT. Dublin, Oct. 21.—The Irish papers, while expressing regret at the result of the races for the America's cup, show the greatest admiration for the plucky and determined way in which the Thomas Lipton won the trophy, and all admit that the better boat won. The Dublin Express says it has hopes that Sir Thomas will try again in 1900.

The Daily Independent says: "It was claimed that with a breeze, Shamrock would win, but even with this advantage she was outclassed by a better yacht."

The Freeman says: "Sir Thomas deserved better luck. The contest was fairly fought, but ever since he has had it in for me, and his time came when he was called here to take Judge Foster's place. I think all my friends will be glad to hear that he is so well."

Wyoming, seven years ago," said he today, "he threatened to commit me for contempt. He couldn't quite cut the mustard. He had a fine time, but ever since he has had it in for me, and his time came when he was called here to take Judge Foster's place. I think all my friends will be glad to hear that he is so well."

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—For Kansas: Fair tonight and Sunday; variable winds.

## Pile of Australian Gold.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The steamship Maudslayi, which has arrived from Australia, brought \$1,127,750 in treasure.